

FIVE PERISH IN A WRECK

Rescuers Unable to Reach the Barkentine Abiel Abbott.

SHIP SOON POUNDS TO PIECES

A Gallant Rescue by Life-Savers Made Off the New Jersey Coast—Yallors Afloat on a Raft in a Ragging Sea All Night—Futile Efforts to Reach Them—Saved Just in Time.

Toms River, N. J.—The American barkentine Abiel Abbott, salt laden, from Turks Island to New York City, beached off Harvey Cedars and went to pieces. Of her crew of nine only four are living. One body is ashore, the man having been brought in alive, but he died soon afterward. The bodies of the other four have not been recovered. The captain and the three other men still alive are suffering from exposure and the injuries they received by being knocked about by wreckage. The Abbott lies well ashore, only a short distance from the wreck of the Spanish schooner Remedios Pasqual, which came ashore on January 2.

James B. Hawkins was Captain of the Abbott. J. H. Pierce was first mate and James Butler second mate. There was a heavy sea and storm at night, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the beach patrol made out that some sort of vessel was ashore on the outer bar. Efforts were made to go to her rescue, but although three life-saving crews tried to work out boats, they failed to accomplish their purpose. After the boat had been dashed back on the beach several times, to the great risk of the lives of the men, the attempt was abandoned.

While part of the men at the station had been trying to get the boat out the remainder had made the gun room ready to get a line across the vessel if she worked close enough in. Toward morning it became apparent that the craft had worked over or through the outer bar and had come closer ashore. She could be made out toiling high on the waves at times. Then the gun was tried. Several shots were fired and it was almost certain that they had reached, but there was no response from the vessel and there was nothing to do but wait.

Wreckage was coming ashore steadily, and from its character the life-savers knew that the vessel was going to pieces. The heavy rain which was falling, aided by a change in the tide, began to flatten the sea toward daybreak, and as the morning advanced the life boats were made ready once more. When it became light enough to see, it appeared that there would be no need for their use. The barkentine had been dashed and was even more completely wrecked by her few hours' pounding than is the bark close by after three weeks' buffeting. For a time it appeared there was no living thing on the Abbott, but a little later amid the wreckage the life-savers made out what appeared to be a larger piece, and it was evident that it contained men.

When the life-savers, after a hard pull, reached the raft they found five unconscious men. They were lashed fast. The five were taken into the surf boat and landed at Ship's Bottom Life-Saving Station. Their identities, as well as the names of those missing, were ascertained from papers in the possession of Captain Hawkins.

Besides the Captain those brought ashore were Second Mate Butler, Otto Beag, James Burns and Frank Leaven. Besides suffering from cold and exposure like the rest, was badly bruised and his ribs were broken, apparently by falling wreckage when the masts gave way. He lived only a short time. The men lost were First Mate Pierce, Steward Charles Palmer, James Brandt and Frank Carter.

"YOU LIE," A WOMAN SAID.

Startling Interruption to a Speech in the House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C.—Something of a stir was caused just before Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, concluded a speech in the House by an interruption from the ladies' gallery. Mr. Cochran was speaking of the "trucking policy of the United States toward Great Britain."

When that trucking ceases, he declared, the people of Canada, now so tensely loyal to England, would change their attitude.

"You lie!" cried a stylishly dressed young woman in clear, ringing tones. All eyes were turned to the ladies' gallery, where the young woman leaned forward defiantly, as if she intended to say something further. But a companion pulled her back and she left the gallery.

LET \$50,000 CASH GO BY.

Crowd in the Street saw Immense Treasure in Gold and Notes.

New York City.—A treasure caravan, laden with more than \$500,000 in gold, greenbacks and securities, passed through Wall Street under the eyes of thousands, and yet it reached its destination in safety.

It was the Hanover National Bank moving from its offices at Wall and New streets to its new building at Nassau and Pine streets.

The bank clerks and messengers, linked together with a stout chain, carried the treasure, guarded by a few policemen.

May Raise Venezuelan Blockade.

Chancellor von Bulow announced in the German Reichstag that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised as soon as the negotiations at Washington have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

Condemned by King Edward.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace in London. This was the first time they had met since the capture of the Duke of Orleans' approval of the late Queen Victoria, and may be taken as marking their Majesties' final condemnation.

Plague Spreads in Mexico.

The bubonic plague is spreading in Mexico.

Whipped For Neglecting His Family.

About thirty masked men went to the home of William Hileman, near Lafayette, Ind., and after entering him to the door dragged him to the woods near his home and flogged him. Three of the whitecaps remained at Hileman's home and threatened his wife and children with death if they made an outcry. It was charged that Hileman neglected his family.

William T. Harris, of Newark, N. J., published an obituary notice and put crepe on the door when his dog died.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

Senator Hoar Declares It Is Not to Meddle With Congress.

Venerable Massachusetts Statesman Declares a Homage to the Right of the Executive to Influence Legislation.

Washington, D. C.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate a few days ago, there was a little scene that will be memorable for many days. Senator Spooner had made the motion to adjourn when Senator Burton asked him to withhold a moment to give him opportunity to ask for consideration of a bill which he named by its number.

Senator Spooner complied and the Kansas Senator went on to explain that the measure was one that had been inadvertently vetoed by the President, and the committee that had had it in charge had reported it unanimously.

This extraordinary statement caused a number of Senators to pick up their ears, and Senator Spooner and Senator Hoar pressed Burton closely with question after question until they had drawn from him the fact that the bill was practically identical with the vetoed bill, but the committee of which Burton was a member had made a few nominal changes so that it could not be called the same bill, and so require a two-thirds vote to pass it. Then Senator Hoar took occasion to lecture the Kansas Senator on the error of the proceedings.

Burton interrupted with a remark referring to the President's interest in legislation before Congress, and this drew the venerable Massachusetts Senator off into a homily on the President's duty with regard to the deliberations of Congress. He said that the President was constantly being reported in the press, whether truly or not he could not say, as trying to influence legislation. Hardly a week or a day passed that he did not read that certain Senators had been called to the White House to be consulted by the President in regard to some measure pending before Congress. Only a few days ago a certain Senator, and Mr. Hoar turned and looked directly at Senator Aldrich, had been reported to have been at the White House to talk over trust legislation with the President.

Mr. Hoar said that the President should not meddle with the work of Congress. It was his duty, he thought it necessary to communicate his opinion and such information as he might have about matters of legislation. In a message, and there he should stop. Not until Congress had acted and sent to the President the result of its deliberations in the shape of the act duly adopted should the President have anything to say about any measure before Congress.

The Senator's language was caustic and fearless, and was evidently the result of some prolonged thought on his part. The affair caused some excitement for a few moments.

LORENZ PRAISES AMERICA.

Back in Vienna, the Great Surgeon Says Our Doctors Lead the World.

Vienna.—Dr. Lorenz, who has arrived home from London, spoke freely of his impressions of the United States. "Above all," the doctor said, "I was struck with the magnificent charity of the Americans and their immense gifts to educational institutions and hospitals. Their willingness, ever their anxiety, to spend money in aiding others, is almost beyond belief."

Next to this condition, Dr. Lorenz said, he had marveled most at the large number of alleged healers in America, naming Christian Scientists and faith curists of every description, who seem to flourish there. The doctor was enthusiastic in referring to the practice of medicine in the United States, and said American doctors, nurses and hospitals lead the world.

"American physicians represent progressiveness," Dr. Lorenz continued, "while the English physicians are extremely conservative. In America it was difficult to accommodate the doctors and students who desired to attend my clinics, while in my last week in London many of the most eminent surgeons showed no interest in the new methods, while others who were present said the old was best."

Dr. Lorenz said he expected to revisit the United States, but he could not say when.

AGUINALDO ASKS A LOAN.

Suggests That We Help the Philippines Out With \$50,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress a petition from Aguinaldo, describing the distress of the Philippines and praying for relief by Congress. He proposes that Congress lend the Philippines \$50,000,000 in gold and give the credit of the United States for an additional \$50,000,000 to guarantee an issue of paper money. He also urges the establishment of an agricultural bank for the benefit of the Philippines.

While Secretary Root does not endorse Aguinaldo's schemes, he does endorse his description of the condition of the Philippines worthy of consideration by Congress, with a view to legislation that will relieve the situation.

Princess Louise Gets Full Freedom.

The Dresden correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatt telegraphs that besides surrendering all her titles, etc., in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$7500 yearly, the Crown Princess of Saxony has full freedom of movement so long as the Saxon and Austrian courts are informed before hand of her intended changes of abode, and she is guaranteed freedom from arrest.

Bank in Texas Closes Doors.

The bank of C. N. Flaeger & Co., at Jacksonville, Texas, has failed to open its doors. The three members of the firm are said to have left the city. At a meeting of the local depositors, mostly farmers, a committee was appointed to begin bankruptcy proceedings. Until this action is taken the assets and liabilities will not be known.

A Judge's Mysterious Death.

Dead from an unknown cause, Judge E. T. Lane was found beside the railway tracks at Harrisonville, Mo.

Wife Kills Persistent Suitor.

Mrs. Carmato Lituanina, who lives with her husband and children in Yatesboro, Pa., shot and killed Santo Marz, who entered her home and attacked her. Mrs. Lituanina is a beautiful woman of thirty. Before coming to this country Marz fell in love with her, but she repulsed him. Marz followed her to America and kept up his suit.

Cuban Guards Kill a Bandit.

In a skirmish between rural guards and bandits in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, a bandit was shot and killed.

KILLED ON A BATTLESHIP

Powder Explodes in a Turret on the Massachusetts.

VICTIMS BURIED AT SAN JUAN

The Accident Occurred at Target Practice Off Culebra Island—Six Sailors Killed and Two Mortally Injured—Commissioned Officer Escaped—Daring Work Traveled Further Disaster.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Six men were killed and three others were injured, two of them probably fatally by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun on the United States battleship Massachusetts while at target practice off Culebra Island. A report of the disaster was sent to the Navy Department, at Washington.

The explosion occurred in the starboard after turret, just before noon, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breach of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured every man of the gun crew, which numbered nine. Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped unscathed, though he was standing near the gun in which the explosion took place.

Magnificent discipline was shown by the officers and crew of the battleship, Captain Harry Lee, commanding the main gun of the vessel, and Ensign Clarence A. Able, immediately flooded the turret with water. Lieutenant Charles F. Hughes and Ensign Kuhlwein, went below to the magazine and removed powder charges, preventing further explosions, while Lieutenant William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, the breach of which was open.

The survivors of the gun's crew when rescued were burned, mutilated and nearly dead. One man, whose clothing was on fire, jumped overboard. The following is the list of the dead: Andrew Hendrickson, of Norway; F. H. Loesser, of New York City; F. S. Mallowski, of Chicago, Ill.; K. J. Platt, of Troy, N. Y.; Robert E. Ball, of Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Tacke, of St. Louis, Mo.

The following men were seriously injured: A. N. Dasset, of Durham, N. C.; J. G. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. A. Schert, of Chicago. In less than a minute after the accident three streams of water were poured into the turret. Dart Walker, the marine artist, witnessed the explosion.

Tacke was taken out alive and did not die until a few hours later.

A funeral service for the men who met their death was held on the Massachusetts, Chaplain Wright officiating. Afterward a procession was formed on shore and proceeded to the military cemetery of Porto Rico, where the interment took place. The regimental band of the garrison of Porto Rico took part in the ceremony. Admiral Higginson and the officers of the Massachusetts were at the graveside, where military honors, and also Masonic honors for one of the deceased, were rendered.

The injured men are in the military hospital. They are badly burned all over. Patterson is doing well, but Dasset and Schert probably will die. The eight-inch guns are next in size below the thirteen-inch turret guns carried by this battleship, and just above the rapid-fire gun limit, so that their charges were not contained in fixed metallic cases, the powder being put up in canvas bags. The regulations require that the powder bags should be conveyed from the magazines to the breach of the gun in a can-like metal receptacle intended to guard against just this kind of an accident.

POISONED UNCLE AND AUNTS.

Nephew Kills His Relatives to Get Their Property—Suicide After Arrest.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Robert Ray poisoned a family of three persons on a ranch fifty miles south of Pecos a few days ago. The dead are T. J. Ray and his two sisters, Louise and Amy, the latter being seventy years of age.

The poisoner was a nephew of Ray and was heir to the ranch property, which fact is thought to have prompted the commission of the crime. Soon after the death of the three people young Ray loaded his wife and child into a wagon and drove to Pecos and boarded a west-bound train for Colorado City. Arriving there he was arrested by the Sheriff.

When Ray saw the officer he swallowed a dose of poison and died soon after. The Rays resided on a little ranch about fifty miles southeast of the town of Pecos. The poison was administered to the three people in their food.

CARS AS FATAL AS BIG BATTLE.

In Three Months Railways Kill and Injure More Persons.

Washington, D. C.—A statement prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that in the three months ended September 30, 1902, there were 203 persons killed and 2013 injured in trains. Other kinds of accidents including those sustained by employees and by passengers in getting on or off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 12,007, the killed numbering 845 and the injured 11,162. Collisions numbered 144 and derailments 1014, of which 51 collisions and 92 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,198,500.

English Cold to Dr. Lorenz.

Dr. Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, left London for Vienna. He said before starting for Austria he had been rather coldly received by many English surgeons, who view his methods with suspicion.

Senator Gallinger Renominated.

Jacob H. Gallinger, of Concord, has been nominated by acclamation by the Republican members of the Legislature to succeed him. It is an United States Senator from New Hampshire.

Prominent People.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday. The eminent German playwright, Gerhardt Hauptmann, recently celebrated his fortieth birthday. He was born at Obersiebenbrunn in Silesia. His father was a hotelkeeper. Commissioner-General Sargeant, of Washington, who was Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for seventeen years, has been presented by the order with a handsome silver service of 191 pieces.

PARADE OF LONDON POOR

Daily March of the Unemployed Asking Aid.

Men Who Keep in the Line for Sixteen Miles Entitled to Share in the Collection.

London.—The poor of London are not starving in silence this winter. It is said that the distress is far greater than for many years, and certainly the streets give evidence of the truth of this statement. Great processions of the unemployed march through the principal streets every day under red banners. Large detachments of police act as escorts for these shivering, unkempt hordes. They are flanked by thirty or forty half-clad individuals, who shake wooden collection boxes under the noses of the spectators.

The principal procession assembles every day at Mile End, Whitechapel, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. Each man receives a ticket entitling him, if he walks sixteen miles in the line to Hyde Park and return, to a share in the money taken up in the collection boxes. These shares average thirty-seven cents. The majority of the men in these processions are dock laborers. Many of them are completely exhausted at the end of the march, and some collapse and are taken to the hospital. The past week has been one of the bitterest winter weather London has ever experienced, and it is not surprising that the half-clad, half-naked men are unable to bear the strain of the march in the piercing freezing wind.

During the greater part of the distance the marchers are silent, and nothing is heard except the rattling of the cash boxes. Now and then, however, the 1000 or 2000 men join in this chorus:

"The poor, the poor, are ever in the way; The poor are starving day by day. They walk along the King's highway, The starving poor of old England."

The procession stops on Sunday at several churches, where as many as possible of the paraders listen to sermons, and incidentally try to get warm.

MONSTER GUN FIRED.

Successful Tests of the Most Powerful Weapon Ever Built in America.

New York City.—The most powerful gun ever built in America, a huge sixteen-inch coast defense rifle, marking the greatest step in advance yet taken in ordnance, was successfully tested at the Government proving ground, Sandy Hook. The gun was fired three times in the presence of several hundred army officers, and Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, a member of the Appropriation Committee of the House.

The three tests were marked by the wonderful accuracy with which they fulfilled the mathematical calculations of the army experts who have had charge of the gun's construction. The three shots also proved that the special smokeless powder made for sixteen-inch guns had been accurately prepared.

General Crozier said the tests showed the gun was an absolute success, and proved that sixteen-inch guns could be furnished whenever the country wanted them. Whether any more will be built is a question. Congressman Gillette and several officers present doubted that any more ever would be built, as a number of smaller guns are considered more effective than one enormous weapon.

SEGREGATION'S QUICK EFFECT.

Girl and Young Men Students Now Act Differently.

Chicago.—Two weeks of segregation in the Chicago University has brought about these changes: Lowering of the "dress" standard, many young men wearing sweaters instead of starched shirts; many young women wearing "any old thing" instead of smart shirt waists and attractive neckwear.

Banishment of formality in classes; instructors in the male classes illustrate points with lively stories. Girls find they can concentrate their minds more effectively when the men are absent.

No trouble now to get the front seats filled. When the classes were mixed the boys took the back seats in order to more thoroughly contemplate their companions. This study was dubbed "ruberology" by the co-eds. "We cannot tell yet how the plan will work," said Professor Thompson. "It will take a year to arrive at any accurate estimate of the effect of segregation upon the students. It seems to be going all right at present."

EDITOR GONZALES DEAD.

Formalin Treatment Fails to Save the Life of Tillman's Victim.

Columbia, S. C.—N. G. Gonzales, the editor, who was shot by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, died after battling almost four days for his life. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when death came.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death, the crowds which have been about the bulletin boards almost constantly since the tragedy increased rapidly. Sorrow was generally expressed. In his cell, where he has been confined since the shooting, Lieutenant Governor Tillman heard the news with visible emotion.

As a last resort formalin was used to save Mr. Gonzales' life. One fifth of a grain was injected into the veins in the hope of stopping blood poisoning. This treatment failed, and it is announced that death was due to septic poisoning from the wound in the liver.

Hobson Assigned to Duty.

Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson has been assigned to duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, near Seattle, Wash.

Domestic Troubles Led to Double Murder.

Domestic troubles led J. M. Huff, of Purdy, Mo., to kill his wife and himself.

Negro Hanged in Virginia.

For the murder of his wife Adam Traskwell, colored, was hanged at Norfolk, Va.

Labor World.

A musicians' union is the latest addition to the ranks of organized labor in Quincy, Ill. Hotel and restaurant employees' unions have doubled their membership since January 1, 1902. At Bridgeport, Conn., 200 butlers, polishers and platers, who struck six weeks ago, have voted to return to work. Broom makers recently won a strike for an increase in wages at Des Moines, Iowa, gaining an increase of twelve per cent.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The United States Supreme Court sustained the action of the Massachusetts courts in declaring invalid a divorce granted in South Dakota.

Admiral Dewey returned to Washington on the flagship Mayflower from Culebra Island.

The Treasury Department issued instructions to collectors of customs giving the procedure to be followed in refunding the duty on coal.

Resolutions condemning the conduct of the California State Board of Health and the San Francisco City Board of Health were adopted by the plague conference at Washington.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department notified banks possessing deposits of public funds that hereafter Government bonds will have to be deposited to secure these deposits, instead of State or municipal bonds.

The Treasury Department, through a blunder, ordered the admission of all coal free of duty.

Secretary of State Hay presented to the President Senator Alfredo Baqueriz, the new Minister from Ecuador.

President Roosevelt approved the provisions of the Anti-Trust bill prepared by the sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

Santo Domingo notified the United States that it cannot accept any of the proposals for a settlement of outstanding claims.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill called for \$6,000,000, about \$800,000 more than the current appropriation.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor Taft ordered provincial Governors to maintain neutrality in disputes over church lands.

Target practice by Rear-Admiral Evans' fleet in Manila Bay revealed unusual proficiency.

The Mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico, was rearrested on the charge of destroying city records.

DOMESTIC.

Two men were killed and a dozen injured by a boiler explosion at the Reaney refrigerator factory, in Greenville, Mich.

Charged with murder done in 1893, George Stone was brought to New York City from London on his way to Chicago.

War between rival labor organizations led to the locking out at Chicago of nearly 4000 clothing workers, including 2000 women.

The will of the late Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop, leaving \$3,000,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary, will be contested.

Scarlet fever has caused a cessation of recitations at Lake Forest University, Chicago.

Robbers entered the jewelry establishment of R. M. Munich, at South Bend, Ind., and carried away goods valued at \$5000.

Rather than be held a prisoner for burglary John Lee, a junk man, fifty-two years old, at Spokane, Wash., hurled himself to death over the cliffs of the Spokane River.

Forty-four coal operators and dealers were indicted by a special panel jury in Chicago, charged with engaging in an illegal conspiracy to create a monopoly.

Nearly \$25,000 was collected in the Episcopal churches of Chicago for local and foreign mission work.

A bill providing for canal improvements to cost \$81,000,000 was introduced in both houses of the New York Legislature.

The lower House of Illinois Assembly adopted a resolution to bind candidates for United States Senate to vote for constitutional amendment for election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

FOREIGN.

Lieutenant Mitchell, a graduate of Annapolis, who was an officer on the Colombian gunboat Bogota, died in Panama from yellow fever.

Ecuador closed its ports to steamers from Panama or of Mexican ports through fear of the plague.

Mexico appointed a commission to collect money for the plague sufferers at Mazatlan.

A memorial arch to Baron von Ketteler, who was murdered by Boxers in Peking, was dedicated in that city by Prince Chun.

Schneider, a Bavarian Deputy, denounced the Kaiser in the Reichstag for "irresponsible interference in the internal affairs of an individual State."

General and Mrs. Miles arrived in St. Petersburg after a journey over the Trans-Siberian Railway from Eastern Asia.

The Armenian Patriarch Ormanian was shot and wounded by a supposed agitator while performing mass at Constantinople.

American in the Isle of Pines will resist further exercise of sovereignty by the Cuban Government, and have demanded protection of the island as American territory.

A number of Mormon missionaries who had been recruiting for their faith were expelled from Omarbruk in accordance with the policy of the Government to stamp out their propaganda in Prussia.

M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, in his budget report, declared the country was in a much improved condition.

Salaries of employees of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, will be cut to provide funds for the fighting of the plague.

Balloons Are Hard Marks.

An interesting experiment has been carried out at the artillery ranges at Steinfeld. It is commonly known that a balloon is extremely difficult to hit. A balloon was anchored at the height of 2500 yards, the gunners being kept in ignorance of the range. It took twenty-two shots to get the approximate range, but it was not till the sixty-fourth round that the balloon was hit, and then only slightly. However, the small target was sufficient to bring it slowly to the ground.—London Mail.

A New Carnegie Story.

A new and interesting story is being told of Andrew Carnegie. He was walking along a country road not far from Skibo Castle when he came across an old cottager busily engaged in putting a thatch roof on his cottage. He asked the man why he did not put on a tiled roof and was told that it was too expensive.

"How much?" he curiously asked. "Fifty pounds," the man replied, and to his intense amazement and joy Mr. Carnegie there and then wrote him out a check for that amount. Going indoors, he told his wife the news.

"Mon," she said scornfully, "why didn't you say so? Go on tell him you made a mistake."

The cottager journeyed up to the castle and was shown into Mr. Carnegie's study. He explained that he had been wrong about the cost, saying it would be £25 more. The millionaire philanthropist asked for the check back, coolly tore it to pieces, and the dismayed and disconsolate cottager was promptly shown the door.—London Tit-Bits.

Food Value of the Pie.

"Seasoning," says the pie, is the essential element in this New England favorite, and in studying the position of pie in the colonial diet, it must be borne in mind that beer and wine to wash the food down was not permitted in Puritan households and that the monotonous diet of plain corn and wheat bread and salted meat needed something to brighten it, and that something the housewife found in the evolution of pie. She was also wise in securing high food value. Pastry for two pies, according to the cook book, is made by adding eight ounces of lard and butter to eight ounces of flour. This gives a food value of 2000 calories, or of itself enough for a day's ration. One nine-inch home-made mince pie is quoted at 3882 calories; one-quarter of this with the invariable accompaniment of these would make a good meal.—Good Housekeeping.

The Wins of a Wife.

It was my good fortune once to be invited to dine with an eminent Episcopal clergyman of New York City, who was noted as a genial host and for the grace with which he presided at his table. Placing a fork in the turkey, without rising in his stirrups, but sitting in his chair, the good doctor laid the bird, well carved, nicely on the platter, entertaining all meanwhile with his wit and edifying humor. In admiration of his skill, I said, "Doctor, some day you must give me a few lessons in carving." "Indeed, I will," he replied with a smile, "but you will find it easy if you will always remember to cut off both wings the first thing you do, when you begin to carve." "May I ask why the wings should be cut off first, doctor?" I asked. "Why? so the turkey will not fly over the table."—Good Housekeeping.



Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help.